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that one can work carefully at a long piece of work ; the promptness and certainty of memory for common things ; arithmetical problems demanding "common sense" ; the reaction time from hand to hand, which, of course, could only be employed with a class. Two conclusions are reached from the collation of the answers : one, that the reason mental fatigue is more wearing than physical is because it interferes with sleep ; and second, that those most likely to overwork are those that work by themselves, especially those preparing for professions under unfavorable circumstances. The majority of students do not overwork ; those that do are those that feel their power and are ambitious to succeed.

Erklärung der Sinnestäuchungen bei Gesunden und bei Kranken. Prof. J. I. HOPPE. Vierte Auflage. Würzburg, 1888, pp. 306.

This is largely a collection of cases of illusions and hallucinations from the psychiatric literature, largely supplemented by personal observation, with which the author seems to have busied himself very constantly. All states seem to have their appropriate hallucinations, though ordinarily we should not classify them as such. The illusions of sight naturally form the largest section of the work, and the contents of that may be cited as typical of the treatment. After distinguishing between hallucinations and illusions, the first section discusses the subjective phenomena of the retina ; the second section gives the observations as drawn from what one sees when closing the eyes, and an account of the literature on this point. The third section gives explanations, and the fourth deals with illusions in particular. Hearing, touch, taste and smell are treated in a similar manner. The treatise is thus not an encyclopaedia of illusions, nor a well-developed theoretical exposition like the book of Sully, but rather a collection of cases and facts from which each one can elaborate his own views. J. J.

Consciousness of Lost Limbs. WILLIAM JAMES. Proc. Amer. Soc. Psychical Research, Vol. I, No. 3, Dec. 1887.

Circulars of enquiries were sent out and the answers compared. About three-fourths of the patients feel the limb after it is lost. Some had only a temporary and rapidly fading consciousness of the lost member. In one-third of the cases the toes may be moved at will. As faradization will restore the sensation of the lost limb, the loss of consciousness is due to habitual inattention. Since the real sensations of the limb if present are gone, hallucinations that may arise with reference to it are allowed free scope, and, like rudimentary organs, have also a tendency to vary. J. N.

The Psychology of Deception. JOSEPH JASTROW, Ph.D. Popular Sc. Monthly, Dec. 1888.

After an introductory exposition of the importance of the psychic addition to sensation in the process of perception, the author illustrates fully and explains three groups of false perceptions. The first is of the senses, a spoon seems bent in a glass of water ; this is easily corrected by experience. The second is due to ignorance of the technical matters involved and of the lures that carry the attention this way and that ; on this depend the tricks of conjurers. The third are those of expectant attention, mental conta-